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SUNFIELD'S

Service Manual

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Published by

Sun-Field Seed Service
1929 W. 43rd Street

CHICAGO - - - - ILLINOIS



Our Motto

BETTER SEEDS — BETTER CROPS — SUPERIOR SERVICE

WHAT MY SERVICE MEANS TO YOU



You and I know the importance and the vital need of clean pure seed that will grow. Seeds cost money and a lot of your income depends upon result. You have the right to demand the best. I have that for you. I'm not claiming to have a monopoly on good seed but my method of distributing such seed is different and more and more farmers are finding this method to be the most satisfactory to themselves.

My seed is sold through personal representation. My salesmen have no rent to pay, no money to invest, no chances to take. They simply earn a reasonable amount for the seed they sell. I have large stocks on hand at Chicago. You take no chances. You pay for the seed after you see it. If it doesn't suit, you don't take it. Even after you take it and pay for it you can have your money back if you

think you are not satisfied. See my liberal guarantee.

All of this means you have the opportunity of buying strictly high grade seed, direct from my representative at most reasonable prices. You can select from a much larger stock than a retailer carries. My seed is all cleaned, tested and labelled. You'll get a lot of satisfaction in receiving this personal service that my representative can give you.

If you have seeding problems, my men may be able to help you. You can write direct to me if you desire further information. In short it is my desire to really be helpful. I'm in business, of course, to sell seed but I want to deserve the chance at your business by being helpful when I can. So when my representative calls on you remember that he and I together are at your service.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS SERVICE MANUAL

This is not a sales catalog. I'm not in the mail order business. Hot-air is a little out of my line. Therefore take this book as a guide that I hope will help you in the selection of the crops you may want to sow. You may not know just what you want to use. These pages may help you. As you study this book, you may find crops described with which you are not familiar. In many lines progress is being made. New crops are being developed. Others are being brought in from other sections and proving themselves exceptional money makers.

You want to know about these things, I am sure, and therefore these descriptions. I do not attempt to push untried crops as very few farmers can afford to conduct an experiment station. The crops you find described herein are those that have proven their worth and value.

You will find herein also some suggestions on methods of seeding. Study them carefully. The best of seeds may fail if sown on a poor seed bed, improperly covered, or when sown at the wrong time. I would like to sell you your seed requirements and want to help you get the best of success from them.

Service Facilities

Here in Chicago I have ample storage facilities for keeping large stocks of seed on hand for prompt shipment. You thus have at your order a wide selection of seeds. You are not confined to the small limited line carried by local dealers. This catalog shows how extensive and varied my stocks are.

But it is one thing to have the seed and another to get it to destination quickly. The selection of our warehouse came after much careful thought and planning. Our location is next to the Chicago Junction Railway which connects up and serves all railroads going out of Chicago. Therefore when your order comes in it is put up quickly and picked up by the railway and goes on its way to you. Thus we save time, costly trucking to depot. There is a saving of transfer charges. All of these savings make possible lower costs and better seed values to our customers.

While we can and do give rush service, my advice is to place your orders early. Sometimes late in the season you cannot get exactly what you want. There is also the matter of market advances which may cost you money. But whenever you are ready we'll take care of you.

Cleaning Equipment

Our seeds are selected from sections producing high quality stocks. We consider adaptability as well as color and purity. Seed as harvested is seldom in proper condition for seeding. Care must be taken first in buying the seed. A laboratory analysis is the most accurate and dependable. Thus we are able to determine the real quality.

After the preliminary analysis we determine the necessary cleaning processes. The seed may have to pass through two or three machines depending on the character of the impurities. Each machine must be adjusted to fit the particular lot in process. I am sure that the cleaning machinery I have available surpasses that owned by the average dealer.

After the seed has been cleaned and graded I have another analysis made. This is expertly done and reveals what the seed is and what may be expected of it. That information is then placed on a tag. Every bag I ship has attached to it such a test tag showing what our purity and germination test is. You can have it retested if you so desire and return the seed if you are not perfectly satisfied.

GUARANTEE

I want every one of my customers to be completely satisfied with every pound of seed you buy from me. If you are not, I do not want you to keep it. You can return it within 20 days and get the purchase price refunded in full. There will be no argument. You are the judge and jury. Whatever you say goes. You don't have to pay for my seeds until you examine them. Even after you have paid for them your money will be returned if you are not pleased.

Therefore I guarantee that the seed shipped to you will comply with your own state seed law and the Federal seed law. I guarantee further that the seed will be equal in quality to the sample from which you bought it. If they are not, or if you are not completely satisfied, you may return the seed within twenty days after delivery for a full refund of the purchase price.

SUNFIELD SEED SERVICE—Chicago, Illinois

(Note: I cannot guarantee crops because that is controlled by soil, weather and other factors that are entirely beyond our control.)

Sunfield's Grades of Quality

Pur-Gro Brand

This is truly the "Cream of the Crop." It is carefully selected from the choicest seed of the seasons production. It is the best quality made still better by extensive cleaning and grading. It is our highest priced brand but even so I consider it the cheapest to sow. It requires less seed per acre. It also gives you that satisfaction of knowing you are sowing a real quality article. Oh, I know there are plenty of arguments used to sell cheaper seed. I'm not arguing about it but personally there is a lot of genuine pleasure both in selling and using a quality article and it is nearly always the cheapest in the long run. Pur-Gro satisfies my most particular customers and I am sure it will please you too.

Gro-Wel Brand

This is our second grade. It's not quite as nice looking as Pur-Gro but it still is very good seed. If you didn't see the two side by side, this might pass as top grade. In fact many dealers sell this quality as their best. It meets all requirements of Federal and State seed laws. I know it gives good service and if you are not too critical about looks you will be well pleased with it.

Com-Pet Brand

Com-Pet stands for competition. There are some lots of low priced seed offered and my representatives have asked me to furnish similar seed. I have made it a splendid value for the money, but frankly I don't consider it as cheap as Pur-Gro. I can't guarantee it.

General Suggestions for Seedings

Many questions about seedings are asked of us. Here in a general way are some suggestions that I hope may prove helpful to you.

All grass and clover seedings should have a firm well settled seed bed and only a light covering. Clovers may be covered half an inch, a quarter inch is enough for grasses. On loose soils a little deeper covering may be made.

Wherever possible the land should be rolled afterwards. That is a big help in getting a stand.

Avoid heavy nurse crops. They kill a lot of seedlings. A heavy nurse crop makes too much shade. That keeps the seedlings too tender. Then the nurse crop robs the soil of moisture which again weakens the seedlings. Then while weakened by too much shade and a lack of moisture you suddenly remove the protection. It just can't take it. Beautiful stands are lost that way. Keep your nurse crop light.

Early seedings are desirable but not so early that the seed will germinate and then be killed by late heavy freezes.

Warm weather crops should not be planted until it really is warm. Soybeans, Cowpeas, Sudan, Sorgo, etc., should be planted about corn planting time. Spring plowing helps to warm up the ground and give you, therefore, better germination.

ALFALFA

VALUE OF CROP — HOW TO GROW IT

Alfalfa on Every Farm

High Lights on Alfalfa

The most profitable farm crops yield 3 or more cuttings a year.

Produces as high as 6 to 8 tons of hay per acre.

High in feeding value and worth good money.

Worth 45% more than Clover.

Stores Nitragin in the soil.

Checks soil erosion.

Stands extremes of drought, heat and cold.

Stands are maintained for many years.

Can be successfully grown in every state in the Union.

Enables you to carry more live stock on your farm.

Reduces cost of live stock production.

Increases milk production.

It is a real money-maker.

A good many years ago it was thought that alfalfa would grow only in the west. But how that picture has changed. Now it is grown in every state in the Union and can be grown on nearly every farm.

I want to urge you to get started with this crop. I'm not thinking of the seed you might buy but about what you can get out of it. It will pay you handsomely even if you have to spend a little money to get your land in shape. Try just an acre or two. There is no crop that will do as much for you. It will bring you larger returns at lower cost than any other crop.

If you need a cash crop, you can sell the hay or part of it. You can get cash 3 times a year with alfalfa. If you milk cows, it will increase your cream check. If you are raising live stock, you can cut your feeding cost. Your animals will be ready quicker and they will have a finer appearance.

At the same time your land is being made richer because alfalfa stores nitragin in it. Its roots go deep and get plant food that other crops cannot touch. You can practically stop soil erosion with alfalfa. You can really make money with alfalfa. Many practice clipping it the first year but not taking anything off.

The second year it is a common practice to cut when new shoots at the crown are about 2 inches long or when the crop is about 1-10 in bloom. Do not cut late in the fall any year or you will suffer damage from winter killing. Let it go into winter with a good top growth.

Soil Treatment and Inoculation

Alfalfa plants need a certain kind of bacteria in its roots or it can not grow well. If your land has had a good crop of alfalfa or sweet clover on it during the past two or three years, you will probably have your soil inoculated. Otherwise use Sunfield's Inoculant. It should be put on the seed. It is a pure culture of the bacteria required. When the seed sprouts, the bacteria are right there ready to go to work. See Page 24.

If your land is very sour or acid, it pays to apply lime. On the average two to three-thousand pounds of finely ground lime stone is used on acid soil. Apply as far in advance of seeding as possible. If you apply just before seeding, use air slackened or hydrated lime about 400 pounds per acre.

Seeding and Handling Alfalfa

Select a fairly fertile well drained field. Alfalfa does not do well on wet land. Prepare your seed bed by discing and harrowing. If you plow, have it shallow. Get a seed that is fine on top but well settled underneath. Use a roller to pack it if the ground is loose. Roll it again after seeding. See general seeding suggestions on page one.

Avoid a heavy nurse crop. Alfalfa seed generally germinates quickly so don't sow too early. Many do not sow until about corn planting time. In such case the ground is disced an extra time or two to eliminate weak growth and then no nurse crop is used. Sow 12 to 20 lbs. of seed per acre. Inoculate your seed.



A good Alfalfa field. From the standing growth to part lying in cut swath and the balance in windrows and cocks for proper curing.

Hardy Common Alfalfa

Adaptability of Different Origins

When I speak of alfalfa origins, I mean where the seed was grown. There has been a lot of discussion about seed from one section being hardier than that from another. There is a difference but not as much so as some have thought and may even think now. A number of experiment stations have experimented with this. Take Wisconsin for example. They have found there that Common Alfalfa from Kansas does about as well as Common from Montana. They advise farmers who need an extra hardy kind to use Grimm or Cossack.

On the other hand when you go too far south like down into Oklahoma, Texas, California and Arizona you then run into a decidedly less hardy strain. They raise nice looking seed down there but I don't recommend it.

I secure my seed from sections that I know have given my customers good results. These basic sections are grouped below. Some of them sell at higher prices than others because of popular belief of superiority. That makes seed dealers bid up and that makes them more costly. I carry them all because I want to give my customers what they desire.

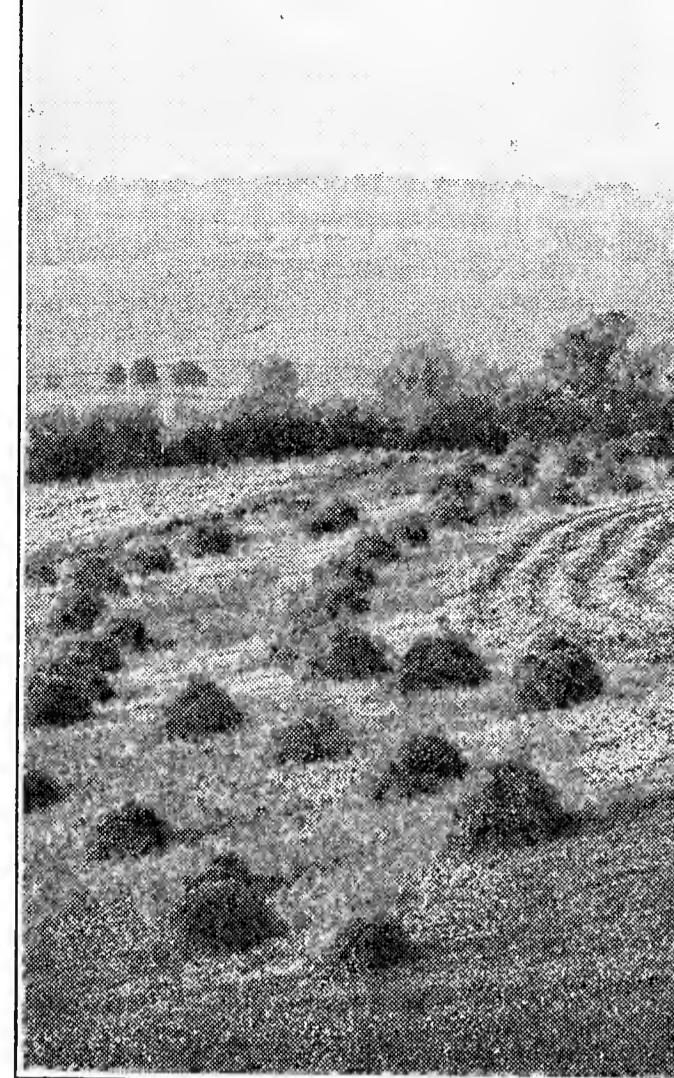
NORTHWESTERN

Under this classification I group seed from states like Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Montana, Utah. These sections are subject to severe extremes of weather. These changes are often violent and very damaging to plant life. Alfalfa that survives these conditions and produce seed really have to be able to take it. I often get in small lots from different states that I bulk into one large lot. That gives a blend of origins that my customers like and I can price it at very attractive figures. My representative can show you samples of this and you can see for yourself what an excellent value you can secure in this seed. It will produce big crops of hay and should answer your needs well unless you have a lot of trouble with winter killing on your land.

DRY-LAND

The Black Hills are in the states of Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming. Alfalfa seed of this origin has made quite a reputation for having superior qualities. Big yields and extra winter hardiness are quite generally attributed to stock from this section and the seed nearly always commands a premium in price. There can be no question as to its wide adaptability. There certainly is no common that could be in any way superior. Its higher price is therefore justified because of the large popular demand.

My Black Hills alfalfa has the origin as listed above and when you consider the quality I have for you, you will find my prices most reasonable. Sometimes the seed production is seriously curtailed by weather conditions so it is a wise idea to get your orders in for this seed as early as possible. I aim to have plenty of it but it is a fast seller.



CENTRAL GROWN

This seed comprises stocks from Kansas, part of Nebraska and Colorado and perhaps an occasional lot from Utah. I dare say that few farmers live under conditions that are more trying or damaging. You may live where temperatures are lower but low temperatures do not kill so much alfalfa. It is the spring weather that does the most damage and this alfalfa should stand it as well as any common. That explains why Common alfalfa from one section does about as well as another. If you think that you need a super hardy strain, I would advise you to buy Grimm. This central grown seed might be a shade below the others in hardiness but I doubt whether you could tell the difference.

IDAHO COMMON

Idaho of all single states has a very wide spread reputation for the production of quality alfalfa seed. It is perhaps most famous for its Grimm as the Blackfoot stock all comes from here. The Common is however in almost equally heavy demand and many seed dealers will pay a premium for it. Frankly I do not consider it in any way superior, if as good, as my Black Hills. It is beautiful seed and may run a little nicer for looks. Some years when they have a big crop and the price is not too high this is a good buy.

Montana

Montana also produces very hardy strains of alfalfa. Drought often causes crop failures but when Montana seed is available I will have it for you. Ask my salesman about it.

Super-Hardy Alfalfa Seed

Grimm Alfalfa

This is a super hardy variety of alfalfa. Just why it is hardier is not known. It was formerly thought that it had all branching roots but that is not correct. No authority that we know of will attempt to identify an alfalfa plant by its roots. True there are a larger percentage of branching roots in Grimm. Also the flowers will not all be purple. You will find blue flowers in it and perhaps a few yellow and white ones. It is usually finer stemmed than the Common and may not grow as tall. It is very leafy.

I advise the use of the super hardy alfalfa whenever it is thought that there is considerable danger of winter killing. That depends as much on the soil as the climate. Some southern farmers need Grimm more than those in the north.

I buy my Grimm alfalfa with a great care so that you as a customer may be better pleased and get a greater value.

Cossack

Like Grimm the Cossack is a super hardy variety. It has the same characteristic ability to withstand a great deal of winter damage. It also has the variegated or different colored flowers and the finer stemmed plants. The Cossack is noted for its stooling qualities and the large crowns that it develops. It was originally introduced from Siberia. It is considered by many the very hardiest type of alfalfa. The drought resistant qualities of Cossack are also worthy of mention.

This alfalfa is most widely used in the extreme north but of recent years has been going into all sections of the corn-belt and has many enthusiastic friends. Under certain conditions it may outyield the Grimm.

Sunfield's Cossack, like Grimm is obtained from parties deemed reliable in every way and priced to give you a quality product at lower cost.



Variegated Type

Some alfalfa seed is grown from fields that are not known positively to be Grimm and yet have all the characteristics of it. The plants have the variegated flowers which are really one of the best means of identifying a super-hardy strain. While I consider this as Grimm I offer it out as Variegated and can sell it for a little less money than Grimm from the same section.

You will find in our Pur-Gro grade of Variegated some exceptionally nice seed. It is suitable for sowing anywhere in the United States having the super hardy features that are characteristic of Grimm. It isn't always available. Ask my representative for the origins he can offer in Variegated alfalfa.

BLUE-TAG GRIMM

State Sealed and Certified

Some farmers get their Grimm Alfalfa fields Certified by the state authorities. That means checking the original seed, field inspection and harvesting and cleaning under state supervision. Such seed is sacked, sealed and tagged for identification. This work adds expense and makes such seed more expensive but some prefer this extra evidence of the genuineness of their Grimm seed.

This state sealed and certified Grimm is graded according to color, purity and general appearance. The very highest and finest seed is labelled with a Blue Tag. Red Tag has no Noxious Weeds and is of excellent quality. Sometimes contains a few pieces of cracked grain and up to $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% other crop seeds.

DAKOTA No. 12

This alfalfa is classified between Grimm and Common. It has more the characteristics of the Common, having a little taller coarser growth. Many farmers have a decided preference for this Dakota 12 claiming bigger yields with unusual vigor and hardiness. I sell a lot of it. Unfortunately all dealers do not sell identical Dakota 12 but I aim to give you the kind of seed that will make you a staunch friend of Sunfield's Seed Service. I'm sure that's the kind of seed you want to get. You might find my prices a little higher but in seed I'm sure you will agree you made a mighty profitable investment when you give my salesman your order.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER AMERICAN GROWN



American grown Clover seed is preferred by many because it is somewhat superior to imported seed in hardiness. On account of Agricultural Conservation regulations the spread in prices between American and Import seed has become very wide. If you participate in this government program, it is necessary for you to use American grown Clover, unless changes in regulations came after this book was printed.

My American grown Clover all came from the northern portion of the United States. You will find it very hardy and productive.

This Clover is also called June Clover. It is a two year crop but may reseed itself to last for several years. Sometimes a hay crop can be taken the first year. Generally the second year makes the production when it furnishes two cuttings. The first is nearly always cut for hay. The second either for hay, seed or fertilizer. The greatest soil building benefits are obtained by plowing under a lot of top growth.

In buying Red Clover it is necessary to have a good knowledge of producing sections. Some localities have a lot more weeds than others and same are difficult to remove. I have been in the seed business for 30 years and know the situation well. This serves to give you added protection, and better values. If you demand the economy of high quality seed, you can get just that from my representatives.

GRADES of RED CLOVER

Please turn again to page one for description of the grades I sell. You can get whatever quality you wish from me but I especially recommend the Pur-Gro brand. It costs a little more per bushel but it sure is fine and you can sow less of it so the acre cost remains the same. Remember that too, when you consider competitive prices.

How to succeed in growing big crops of Red Clover

I have heard a good many farmers say, "I don't seem to have as good luck growing Clover as I used to have. Why is that?" There may be several reasons.

The lime content of your soil may have dropped. In such case the Clover would have a harder time to overcome unfavorable climatic conditions. A

Hardiest Imported RED CLOVER

There has been a lot of arguments about imported Red Clover. Some who are prejudiced against it will cite you the poorest statistics they can find. Others may give you the most favorable ones. There is a wide difference. If I gave you the yield per acre of corn during a very poor corn year and gave you to understand that was the average, you would probably think corn was a pretty poor crop to grow. If I gave you only the best years results, you might think it was more profitable than the average would prove to be.

Just so with imported Red Clover. In some seasons it may be below home grown seed in production and some years it will produce more. When there is a wide difference in the price of seed, this import Clover is in my opinion certainly deserving of your careful consideration. Thousands of bushels of it have been used in years past. You may have grown it without knowing it was import.

There is however quite a difference in imported seed from one section and another. I secure my import seed as coming from northern countries or high altitudes or mountainous locations. It is stained 1% green to distinguish it from non-hardy which is stained 10% Red. I consider my seed superior to the average 1% green seed because of locations from which the seed came. The seed is beautiful quality.

light application of lime will probably correct that. The inoculating bacteria for Red Clover may have been destroyed. It is advisable to inoculate your seed. See page 24. The humus (decayed vegetable matter) in your soil may be low. This decreases all kinds of bacterial life. Correct this by plowing under green matter or manure.

Make sure your seed bed is firm. Do not cover your seed deeply. If at all possible, roll your land after seeding. If you sow on winter wheat, many harrow along drill rows first, then sow and then roll. Sowing on snow may catch sometimes. It does OK in a year of normal moisture. But sowing and covering lightly is a surer method. Avoid heavy nurse crops. Sow good seed and pray for rain.



SOME OTHER FINE CLOVERS

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER

This clover is known by various other names such as Big English, Bull and Peavine Clover. It grows much ranker than the medium. It matures later. The first crop the second year will produce a much heavier yield but the second crop will be smaller. Generally only one hay crop is taken and the second growth pastured or plowed under. Mammoth is also longer lived and a stand from a seeding may be maintained for several years, stems are coarser and leaves larger.

The bulk of the Mammoth clover is grown in the north because the season does not permit two crops from the medium. However it is by no means confined to the north and its use is wide spread. Many farmers like it in mixtures because its later maturity fits in better with the maturity of the grasses they prefer in their mixtures. Timothy and orchard grass are widely used in mixtures.

All American grown

Sunfield's Mammoth Red Clover seed is all United States grown. It is extremely winter hardy. The seed is strong and vigorous. When you use such seed, you have the best assurance of success. In some years Genuine Mammoth Red Clover is a scarce article. It is a good plan to lay in your supply early. My representative will gladly show you our fine Mammoth Clover seed values.

White Dutch Clover

The low growing pasture or lawn clover. Very hardy. A perennial that can last for many years. Stands a lot of punishment. Increases feeding value of pastures. Stimulates the growth of other grasses.

The seed of this clover is very small and a little goes a long ways. Scatter a pound or two per acre on your pastures. It will help them a lot. There is a lot of variation in the quality of White Dutch clover. You will find Sunfield's clover bright, well cleaned and high in germination.

ALSIKE CLOVER

This is a very valuable clover and it is economical to sow. Even when the price of it is higher than Red Clover it still costs only half as much per acre. The seeds of Alsike are so much smaller that a pound of seed goes twice as far.

Alsike has some features of superiority over Red Clover that deserves your consideration. It is less sensitive to acid than Red and it will thrive where Red may fail. It is higher in feeding value. Being finer stemmed there is less waste. The stems are smooth and the hay is less dusty. It stands more trampling and is better for pasture. One seeding lasts for several years. It grows on wetter land than Red and in most sections makes a better combination with Timothy and other grasses.

The yields of Alsike may not be as heavy as Red Clover as it does not make so much second growth. On wet land it will outyield Red. Do not consider it as good for wet land only because it produces wonderful crops on upland and especially so in mixtures.

Four to five pounds of seed sows an acre. Sow like red clover.

Watch Alsike Quality

Alsike is more difficult to clean than Red because the seed is so much smaller. It takes special machinery to do a good job. When you compare Sunfield's Pur-Gro Brand with the average seed that may be offered you, you'll see the difference and understand what I mean.

I want to urge you to consider using some Alsike Clover this year. It is economical and profitable. Sow good seed and note the difference in the stand, the yield, and the quality. Ask my representative to show you Sunfield's Alsike Clover seed.



LESPEDEZA



Photo through courtesy of College of Agriculture, University of Missouri

KOREAN

Korean Clover is a hot weather crop. It is a wonder where it is adapted. Korean makes its full growth the same year it is sown. The growth is not so tall but it is generally very dense. The growth is unusually leafy and the tonnage it produces is astonishing. The feeding value is high and it stands pasturage well.

Korean is also particularly valuable in its ability to grow on poor sour soils without the use of lime or fertilizer. Being a hot weather crop it makes its best growth when most crops are slow or dormant. Thats just the time you need green feed most. Its just awful hard to beat.

This clover does not seed until late in the fall. You generally can't harvest a seed crop north of Missouri although in some years you can. It only lives one year and if it doesn't reseed you'll have to sow it again. But think what it will do especially on poor land and how quickly it gives you a crop.

SOWING KOREAN

Use about 12 lbs. per acre. You can sow as early as Red Clover but the seed will not germinate as quickly. The growth at first is slow. Hot weather makes it grow faster and it doesn't seem to mind drouth a great deal.

Korean Clover must have a firm solid seed bed and a light covering. On loose soil or with a deep covering it will not do well. It is generally advisable to sow it with a nurse crop because it grows so slowly early in the spring. When the crop matures seed, it reseeds itself very nicely as it is generally a prolific seed producer.

I do not recommend the clover to northern farmers. If you live in Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin or New York or New England states, better use it in as experimental way. It is sown in those states and some claim

it is ok but I think your seasons are too short and cool for the best of success. I suggest its use even when it does not mature seed for it has great value as a dry weather pasture crop and may be a "life-saver" in some years.

You will find Sunfield's Korean Clover well cleaned. There is a wide variation in the quality of this seed. Compare quality for quality and on that basis you will see my representation can offer you some very fine values.

CRIMSON CLOVER

This is an annual clover that resembles Red Clover. The blossoms are larger and a little brighter in color. In the south this is sown in the fall but in the north only spring seedings are made. Prefers a cool growing season and it is therefore best to sow early but after danger of severe freezing is past. Many like to sow it without a nurse crop so it will grow faster and make its full growth before extremely hot weather sets in.

Crimson Clover is used for pasture, green forage, hay and fertilizer. It is a very valuable crop to plow under. Grows up to 3 to 3½ feet tall. Roots penetrate deeply. Grows on poorer soil than Red. A good heavy growth plowed under is equal to an application of 20 tons of manure per acre.

The seed is quite a bit larger than Red Clover seed. Sow about 15 lbs. per acre. For a quick early hay or pasture crop this clover is in big demand. Should be ready to cut for hay early in July. Can be pastured much earlier.

I sell quite a lot of Crimson Clover seed each year and figure on the kind of quality that will please my customers. Let my representation show you the beautiful quality of Sunfield's Crimson Clover. It is generally much cheaper to sow than Red Clover.

SWEET CLOVER

Seeding Suggestions

The use of Sweet Clover has grown enormously because it has proven its great value. As a soil builder, it ranks first among all Clovers. It gathers more nitrogen from the air. Its roots penetrate more deeply. It produces more humus or decayed vegetable matter.

Sweet Clover will carry more livestock per acre on pasture than any other clover. Its feeding value is equal to Alfalfa. Its drought resistant properties are extraordinary. Generally a hay crop can be taken the first year. It will yield two crops the second year. The seed yields are generally heavy.

Sweet Clover fits into rotations ideally. It will grow on very poor soil if the soil is not too low in lime content. Corn following Sweet Clover should be good for an increase in yield of 20 to 25 bushels per acre. The cost of the seed is not high.

Consider these facts. It is no wonder Sweet Clover growers are enthusiastic about the crop. What other crop will do so much?

Value of The Crop

It is not difficult to grow Sweet Clover. Some make the mistake of having too loose a seed bed. That will not work. If your seed bed is loose, pack it with a roller. See general seeding suggestions on page 1. We advise covering but not deeply. You can sow unhulled seed on top of the ground in late fall or early winter. For a spring seeding use only hulled and scarified seed. Sow 15 pounds per acre. Unhulled about 18. Inoculate your seed. If your land is very sour, apply some lime. See seeding suggestions for Alfalfa on page 2. You can sow Sweet Clover earlier than Alfalfa but don't sow so extremely early for then a thaw may start the seed only to be killed by later freezes. If you can harrow or roll the seed into winter wheat, the chances of a stand are usually better than a mere top seeding. Use well scarified seed for spring seeding.



How to Make Money with Sweet Clover

There are different ways of getting money out of Sweet Clover. Let me first mention its fertilizing use.

A few practice plowing it under the first year but I do not advise that excepting with the Annual Hulham. The chances are if you do that the Clover will come up again the following spring and interfere with your other crop. If you want quick results from Sweet Clover, plow it the spring of the second year when it is about 6 inches high. Then plant corn. Then you have grain and clover one year and clover and corn the second. No idle land. This plan is generally good for an increase in corn yields of 20 to 25 bushels per acre.

When handled in this way, you can either pasture the Sweet Clover the first fall or make a hay crop. The hay crop the first fall is more tender and palatable. It furnishes a surprising amount of pasture the first fall.

If you do not desire such a quick rotation, you can use Sweet Clover until it matures for pastures. You can make a permanent pasture by seeding Sweet Clover two years in succession. Then you have a seed crop coming on each year. You have the old growth for early pasture and the crop

that comes on from reseeding for late pasture.

You can also use the second year crop for hay. The first hay crop comes on fairly early. Cut when it shows first signs of bloom. Leave a high stubble for if you cut it close to the ground in the second year you will kill it. The second growth may be used for hay or seed. Cut for seed when about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the seed pods have turned brown. Cut in early morning when plants are tough. Cure and thresh with huller or separator. The huller does a better job.

Sweet Clover has powerful roots that penetrate deeply into the soil. They have often been known to break up hard pan and provide better drainage. These big fleshy roots decay quickly and form large quantities of humus in the soil. A lot of humus increases the bacterial life in the soil because they feed on humus. When there are plenty of bacteria, all crops grow better because the plant food in the soil is then made more accessible to growing plants.

Consider all these advantages from one crop and the economical seeding cost. You cannot help but realize it is a real money maker. A very profitable crop to grow.

Sweet Clover Varieties

Common White Blossom

Also called White Biennial. The largest growing variety of sweet clover. Makes the tallest rankest growth. Develops an exceptionally heavy root system. Grows two years from a seeding just like red clover. Reseeds itself if allowed to mature and shatter seed.

This is also the latest blooming variety which enables it to provide a longer pasturing season. Generally makes a crop of hay the first year or gives fall pasture. The first crop the second year also makes good hay if cut when first signs of bloom appear. The second growth may get rather woody for hay. It is either plowed under or used for a seed crop.

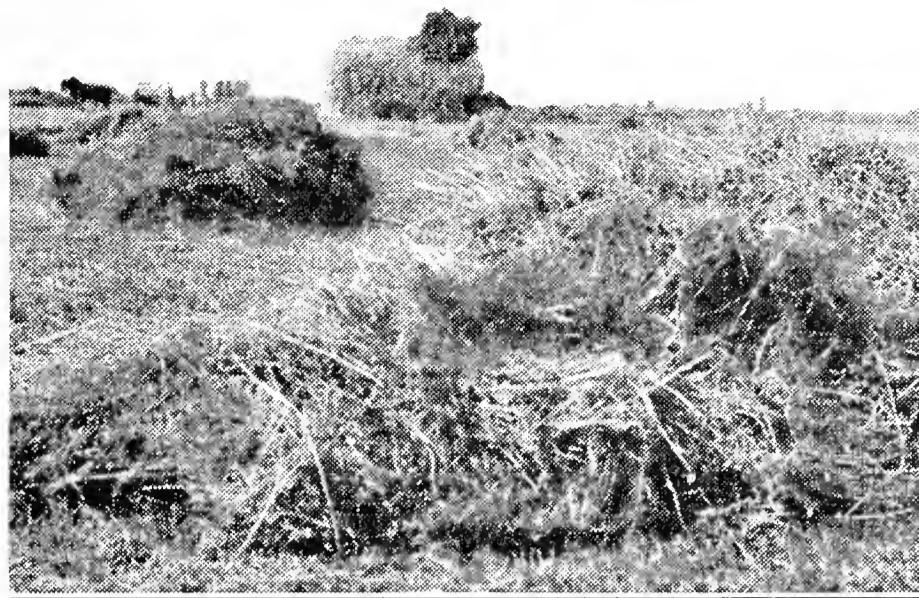
This sweet clover has a tremendous carrying capacity as a pasture. Sometimes during the second season it is clipped back to keep the growth from getting too large, coarse and to stimulate a second growth.

You will find my Big or Common White Sweet Clover values very outstanding. Ask my representative to show you samples and quite you prices. You will find Sunfield's Pur-Gro a very beautiful and extra fancy quality. For strong quick germination and vigorous sprouts it is ace high. I have other grades priced somewhat lower that are good values but Pur-Gro is my personal selection.

Grundy County White

This is an earlier maturing smaller growing variety. It has the White Blossoms and lives two years just like the common. It will bloom and mature fully 2 weeks earlier than the common. Where sweet clover grows very rank this is often preferred as the growth is bushier and more leafy. Its soil building power is very much the same. It is a nitrogen gatherer and has a strong root system.

It is somewhat more desirable from a seed production standpoint as it matures its seeds more evenly. The seed is smaller in size. Having more seeds per pound it requires fewer pounds per acre. About 12 lbs. is used as compared to 15 lbs. of the Common. This sweet clover was developed in Grundy County, Illinois, near Chicago. Its use has become wide spread. I always figure to have a good supply of high quality Grundy County Sweet Clover but sometimes I run out. If you want this variety, don't wait until too late to get it.



YELLOW BLOSSOM

The Yellow Biennial Sweet Clover also grows for two years. It comes in between the Common and Grundy County White for maturity and growth. Somewhat bushier and more leafy than the Common White and preferred by many for hay. Comes the closest to alfalfa in appearance.

It is claimed by some that it is less sensitive to acid conditions although I cannot vouch for that. As a soil builder, it is a great performer. Its pasture production is heavy. Many like this Yellow Blossom best of all Sweet Clover.

Since the demand generally exceeds the supply it sells as a rule at a little premium over the White. I secure my seed from sections that make a specialty of growing Yellow Blossom so you may have a real quality product. In some years the seed of yellow will have a distinctly different shade or color from the white but that is not always true. My representative will be glad to show you what this years seed is like.

Learn the economy of Sunfield's Pur-Gro Brand.

HUBAM ANNUAL White Blossom

The fastest grower of all. Makes its full growth in one year. Blooms and bears seed the same year it is sown. Gives you a crop you can plow under in the same year you sow it. Very profitable as a seed crop especially in recent years. Makes a wonderful quick pasture. Builds up land quickly. Seed supply quite limited. Sunfield's Hubam is northern grown and I can take care of early buyers with some real quality stocks of Genuine Hubam.





TIMOTHY

For reliability, adaptability and economy you will find Timothy hard to beat. It has been the old standby for years and will continue as such for years to come because it is naturally adapted throughout a very large territory. It is cheap to sow and easy to get a stand. You can sow either in the spring or fall. A bushel sows four acres, some stretch it to five. It makes good pasture and good hay. It fits into mixtures exceptionally well.

Timothy with red and alsike clover makes a dandy crop of hay. The Timothy holds up the clovers and increases yield greatly. It is being extensively used with alfalfa and producing bigger crops. It is ideal for thickening up thin stands of alfalfa.

Timothy will grow on poor clay land and responds to the fertility of richer acres. It is not sensitive to acid conditions and will stand a lot of dry weather. Some farmers do not care about it because they want crops with more protein like alfalfa or clovers. They are excellent (without question) but for a good all around grass Timothy is just pretty hard to beat.

I get my Timothy seed from the nation's greatest producing section. The seed is all recleaned and tested. If you want to grow something real nice order some Sunfield's Pur-Gro Brand and see the difference.

REED'S CANARY GRASS

The Grass of Astonishing Qualities

The fast expanding use of Reed's Canary Grass is due to the great value that this grass has given under widely different conditions. It was originally introduced as a grass for wet land and it has no equal in that respect. The astonishing fact is that it has likewise proven a great drought resister on upland loam soils. It has done so astonishingly well that farmers everywhere are sowing Reed's Canary Grass.

It is a permanent grass. Stands have been maintained for as high as 45 years. It makes a very dense sod. On soft boggy land a 2 or 3 year old sod will support a team and wagon. It is very winter hardy and is widely used in northern states. Thrives on sour land. Grows in water. Stands a lot of overflow. During the past dry years, it has stood out among crops in appearance. Often it was the greenest and most vigorous grass in experimental fields, outyielding even sudan grass.

Reed's Canary grass does not become poisonous. Is not difficult to eradicate. Its leaves are quite broad. It is palatable as hay or

pasture. All kinds of live stock are fond of it. This grass is highly productive outyielding other grasses by as much as 50% on good upland. Hay yields are reported as averaging 3 to 4 tons per acre.

The seed is somewhat hard to save but commands a good price and is a profitable crop in itself. Yields of 100 to 200 lbs. per acre are reported to us.

Reed's Canary Grass is sown both spring and fall with spring seedlings most common. Prepare a well settled seed bed. Have it fine on top but firm underneath. Cover the seed very lightly. Roll it if possible. While it stands a lot of drought when once established, it should have favorable moisture conditions to get started. The average seeding rate is 6 lbs. per acre. Some sow only 3 and figure on the crop reseeding itself into a heavier stand.

Reed's Canary Grass will vary quite a lot in germination. Let us start you with Sunfield's quality stocks. It is all tested and guaranteed under the provisions of my guarantee on page 1.



OTHER GRASSES

for Hay and Pasture

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

This grass has an extremely wide range of adaptability and comes in naturally even when not seeded. However it is poor economy to wait for it to come and especially so when the seed is low in price. To have thin pastures is to get low production and that is wasteful. Make your acres carry more stock and bring you in more money by sowing Blue Grass seed.

This is an extremely hardy grass. Heat may cause it to slow up but a few rains will start it anew even after it appears to be all dead. It has excellent feeding value and it is relished by all kinds of live stock. Sow 20 to 30 lbs. per acre for a full seeding or use it in mixtures with other grasses. Sunfield's Blue Grass is northern stock.

RED TOP

This is also called Herd's grass and will grow most anywhere excepting sandy soils. It will grow on the thinnest kind of land. Ground too poor to grow blue grass, timothy can give

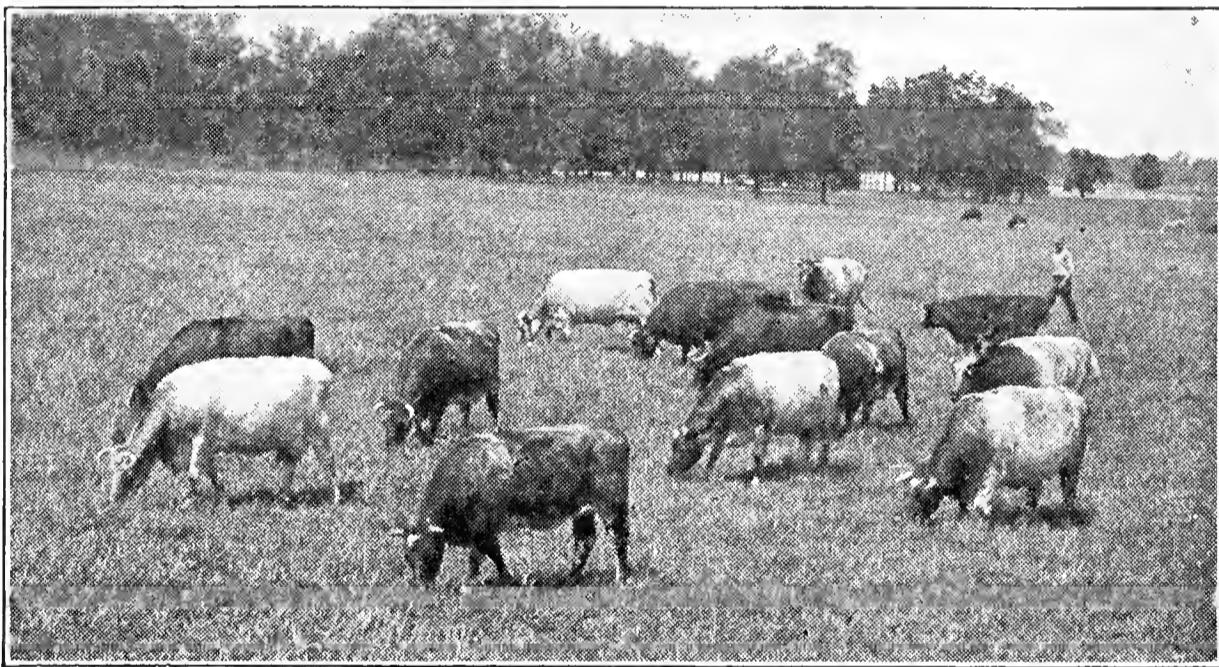
a nice production of red top. It does well on heavy land and is one of the best grasses for wet land.

Red Top is a perennial and a seeding will live for many years. From New England all through the southern states and to the west you will find red top. Its use is very widespread.

This grass is used for hay and

pasture. It is used extensively in mixtures for pasture and lawns. Its growth is quite rapid after seeding. Seedings

are made at rates from 6 to 14 lbs. per acre. Eight to ten pounds is about a normal rate. May be sown in spring or fall. Covering should be very light and rolling after seeding is a fine practice.



AMERICAN RYE GRASS

This is the same as Italian Rye Grass only this seed is produced in this country. It should be considered as an annual although quite a few customers report it lives over winter. It is a fast growing grass that is palatable and has good feeding value. Can be sown about oat seeding time. Because of its quick growth it should not be sown with a nurse crop. In fact it is often used as a nurse crop for other hay pasture and lawn grass seedings. American Rye Grass makes good hay and pasture. Responds wonderfully to fertile soil and favorable moisture conditions. Sow 20 to 30 lbs. per acre. I urge you to try at least a little and learn what a fine grass this is.

ORCHARD GRASS

This grass has an extremely wide climatic range. It is grown in every state in the nation. Starts growing very early in the spring. Makes one of the earliest hay crops and may be pastured after that through summer and fall. Stands grazing well and withstands drought better than most grasses. Also does better in shade. Should be cut for hay when just in bloom. Orchard Grass will do well on average loam soil and is very good for land containing quite a lot of sand. Not recommended for wet land. Sow 20 to 30 lbs. per acre. Spring seeding is preferable. May be sown with spring grain or alone. Sunfield's Orchard Grass is well cleaned.



MIXED SEEDINGS

For Economy and Heavy Production

AMERICA'S BEST MIXTURE

Contains 50% Clovers

ALL UNITED STATES GROWN SEED

This seeding tops 'em all for yield. My customers are amazed at the feed they get per acre. Requires few acres to fill the loft. Provides pasture for more cows. Makes hay of high feeding value. Builds up soils with nitrogen. I know of no mixed seeding that will equal it in feeding value or excel it in yield.

The seeding cost is economical yet it contains 50% clovers. Red Clover, Alsike, Sweet Clover and Alfalfa. These clovers with Timothy makes a great combination. The Timothy supports the clover enabling them to grow taller and leafier. The result is a dense mat of clover and grass that is a joy to behold. Once established it lasts several years.

This is our biggest selling mixture and it has this popularity because of what it does. You can use it for hay or pasture. It builds up your land and keeps soil from washing. It contains recleaned seed and is carefully blended into a smooth mixture. It gives you an abundance of legumes yet the seeding cost is low, considering its value. Ask my representative to show you the fine quality. Compare cost of seeding with straight clovers.

Sow around 12 lbs. per acre. May be sown on winter or spring grain crops, or you can sow alone a little later in the season. See general seeding suggestions on page 1.

Sunfield's America's Best Mixture is a low cost seeding that gives highly satisfactory results. No. 1 Grade contains home grown seed. This seed adapted to the soil conservation program.

RED CLOVER AND TIMOTHY MIXED

All U. S. Grown Seed

This old standby is always in demand and especially so when straight clover is scarce and high in price. Red Clover when sown with Timothy will nearly always make a much heavier taller growth than the same amount of red clover grown alone. That is because the clover grows more erect in this Timothy. Mixed hay cures more readily. The root system is denser and serves to hold soil from washing. It is more suitable for pasturing than straight clovers.

The economy of mixtures is a big factor that appeals to many farmers. Around 12 lbs. per acre makes a nice seeding.

This is a great mixture. Contains 30-35% Red Clover seeds. That is plenty to give a good stand of red clover. It makes a seeding that produces lots of hay of high feeding value. The Red Clover and the Timothy seed in this mixture is all United States grown and is hardy stock. It contains no foreign or import seed. This mixture is composed of recleaned seed and I am sure if you will consider the quality of this seed that you will find the prices very attractive.

Good farming demands good rotation and plenty of legumes and clovers. When clover seed is high in price, there is a tendency to neglect clover seedings. These mixtures help you hold down the cost of seed and yet gives you a nice seeding. Already we have lost a great deal of our top soil. For the sake of generations yet unborn let us conserve our soil. Let it not be said of us we laid waste a fertile land. For immediate as well as future profits sow plenty of grass and clover seed.



Red Clover, Alsike and Timothy Mixed

All United States Grown Seed

My customers like this triple mixture. The principle reason is larger yields. The stronger stemmed Timothy lets these clovers grow erect. The Red Clover grows up in it luxuriantly and so does the Alsike. The Alsike starts leafing out lower so that an exceptionally heavy growth of clover is obtained. This mixture contains about a third clovers. With the small berried Alsike you can appreciate how many clover plants there might be.

Then again, it gives added insurance in getting a stand. If the land should prove too sour or the season too wet for Red Clover, the Alsike is still there to do the work. If its bad for Alsike, you have the Red to fall back on. This mixture seems somewhat more desirable for pasture than straight Red and Timothy. The feeding value is also somewhat higher.

Like all of these mixtures it is an economical seeding. Gives plenty of clovers at materially reduced cost per acre. A quarter of a bushel is enough to make a very good stand.

Examine Samples

You will see from the samples my representative can show you just how fine this value is. The seeding suggestions given on page one apply to this mixture also. I am sure that you like thousands of other farmers will find in such a seeding a combination that will please you. It has proven itself a money maker. Don't neglect clover. If you are short on cash, sow one of Sunfield's Mixtures and make your land more productive.



ALSIKE AND TIMOTHY MIXTURE

This is a mixture of two perennials that are naturally adapted to growing together. They like the same kind of soil and climatic conditions. Their maturity period is similar. They go together like pancakes and molasses.

The hay crop from such a mixture is exceptionally fine. Alsike is cleaner and less dusty than Red. Makes fine horse hay. The higher feeding value of Alsike increases the value of the hay. A lot of my customers use this for pasture. Some add a little Blue Grass.

You know Alsike is a very fine stemmed clover. It may go down somewhat when sown alone but with Timothy it grows erect. Thus you get a taller growth. The clover really has a chance to do its stuff. You'll be amazed at its growth.

Don't think for a minute that this is only good for low land. It does well there of course but its performance on upland produces highly satisfactory results. I don't recommend it for dry sandy soils. Alsike will stand a lot more acid than red so it is far superior on sour land.

Sunfield's Alsike and Timothy mixture is a super-grade quality. Contains around a third Alsike. Since Alsike seeds are only about half as large as Red Clover seeds you can see what a heavy clover content such a mixture gives you. It is truly economical and very satisfactory. Sow about $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. per acre.



VARIETIES

MANCHU SOY BEANS—Best known and most widely grown for both hay and seed as well as soil improvement. A heavy producer of both hay and seed and a great soil builder. Seed medium in size with black eye. Color yellow.

ILLINI SOY BEANS—Developed and introduced by our own State Agricultural Department to supply a bean that yields extra heavy and with high oil contents and feeding value. Best of all for seed production and equal to Manchu for hay. Seed smaller, with indistinct eye. Color yellow.

DUNFIELD SOY BEANS—Considered the best yellow Soy Bean for hay production. Liked by many for seed production too as pods usually shatter less than others. Plants a little larger than Illini or Manchu and a splendid all around variety. Seed medium size yellow with light brown eye.

EBONY SOY BEANS—A dandy for hay and "hogging down." Vines taller, stems finer and more leafy than above yellow varieties and better to grow for hay or plowing under. Seed small and plump, very black.

WILSON SOY BEANS—The most popular of all varieties for hay and also an excellent soil builder. Produces a real tall, fine stem, leafy vine. That's what makes it so desirable for hay, as it produces an abundance of it. Seed small, flattened and dull black.

VIRGINIA SOY BEANS—Makes a real tall, fine stem, leafy vine with tendrils. Especially good to plant with corn or sudan as the tendrils cling to those plants and support the vine for production of excellent hay or silage. Seed brown, small and flattened.

SOY BEANS

Value of the Crop

Soybeans bring you quick heavy crops of high protein hay. Every farmer growing young stock or milking cows needs lots of high protein content feed. If your clover or alfalfa have failed, grow soybeans. If your supply is short or you want to increase your herds, grow soybeans. They will give you 2 or 3 tons of hay per acre that is equal to alfalfa in feeding value.

If you are looking for a good paying cash crop, soybeans will give you 20 to 30 bushel of beans per acre that find a ready market. Unlike other cash crops they do not deplete your land but leave it in excellent tilth. It is a wonderful soil building crop when you plow under a good green growth. But even the roots and stubble, especially if the beans are combined, will add to your soil fertility.

Utilization

If you need high protein green feed during the growing season, cut the beans as you need them as they reach a suitable length. If you want a big hay crop, cut them when the pods are fairly well filled but before any beans have fallen. They are generally cut with a mower, allowed to wilt thoroughly in the swath. Then rake in windrows and finish curing in cocks.

When a seed crop is desired, cut with binder when pods are quite ripe and cure in shocks. If you plant to combine, the beans should be left standing until quite dry. Combined beans are generally of the best quality and there is much less loss in split beans.

Planting Suggestions

Prepare your seed bed about as for corn. Do not plant before corn planting time. Better give your land an extra discing or harrowing so as to stimulate and eradicate young weeds. Broadcast seedings may be made but drilling is more satisfactory. For hay use $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bu. per acre, for seed $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of this amount. If the ground crusts before the beans are up, go over the field with a harrow. When the beans are 1 to 2 inches high, harrow the field. Do that again when 4 to 6 inches high. Harrow in the heat of the day or when the plants are dry. You'll pull out a few plants but you'll have a more vigorous stand, a taller growth, a bigger yield and much better quality hay.

You can drill wheat on such land in the fall without any seed bed preparation whatever.





VETCHES

Winter or Sand Vetch

A great legume for hay and fertilizer. Less sensitive to acid than most clovers. Best soil builder for sandy soil. Has a very fiborous soil binding root system. Adapted to most any well drained soil. May be sown spring or fall. Lives over one winter. The plant is hardy and may be grown far north. Prefers fairly cool growing weather for largest growth. Being vine like full seedings are usually made with rye or wheat for support. Spring seedings may be made with spring grain although full crop does not come until next year. Sow 20 to 30 lbs. of seed per acre. Inoculation of seed is advised.

Spring Vetch

This variety must be sown in the spring, but it is just as productive and as highly nutritious as Winter or Sand Vetch. You use from fifty to seventy pounds per acre. Develops rapidly and can be sown with oats or barley. This variety does not survive the winters.

COW PEAS

VALUE

Cow Peas are a quick growing legume crop. They make wonderful high protein feed. They have early maturity and grow well even on poorer land. Very extensively grown in the south but may be grown in most any section having a warm season. Do not plant until after corn planting time. They should not be confused with Field Peas which want cool weather.

Cow Peas are somewhat vine like but make hay of high feeding value. A crop of Cow Peas plowed under does wonders in soil improvement.



VARIETIES

New Era—This is the earliest of all varieties of Cow Peas. The seeds are the smallest of all cow peas and requires less to plant in an acre. We recommend about 60 to 70 lbs. per acre when drilled in.

Whippoorwill—This is a medium early variety of Cow Peas. They are more largely grown probably on account of its long vine and its large yield of both hay and peas. For an unusual growth, we recommend this variety. When sown for hay, recommend from one and one-half to two bushels per acre.

CANADIAN FIELD PEAS

If you need a lot of fine rich feed early, I urge you to grow some Canada Field Peas. You can plant them as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. Generally seeded with some spring grain to help support the vines. A bushel to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of peas with about the same amount of oats or barley makes a great crop. It is not the most economical to sow but if you need lots of feed and want it quick it surely does the work.

Canada Field Peas are grown principally in the northern sections of the United States but if put in early enough will produce profitably most anywhere. They are high in protein. You can cut and feed them green or use as a regular hay crop. A mixture of Field Peas with a spring grain crop makes wonderful dairy feed. There is nothing like them for quick heavy crops.

They may be drilled in and many simply disc them in with

small grain seed. It pays to inoculate your seed (see page 24) and sow early. Be sure to sow high quality seed. You will find Sunfield's Canadian Field Pea seed worthy of the price and economical in the end.



SUDAN GRASS

Called by many, "The Wonder Crop." Belongs to the Cane family but finer stemmed, more leafy and a wonderful stooler. Grows 4 to 7 feet high and often yields 4 to 8 tons cured hay per acre. Is relished by all live stock and especially valuable for cattle, hogs and sheep. Often produces 3 big crops of hay. The first one usually ready to cut about 60 days after planting, with next crop ready within 35 days.

Very resistant to dry weather and extreme heat and will thrive while other crops are dying under those same conditions. Considered the equal of timothy for feed and many times more productive. Extensively used for hay, ensilage, pasture and soiling. Can be fed with equal success either as green feed or cured for hay.

Grows almost anywhere in the United States and also in southern Canada and not at all particular about soil or weather. Land which will grow good corn will produce extra good yields of Sudan, but soil too thin or too poor for corn will grow a satisfactory crop of this Sudan.

Seeding and Handling

Prepare your seed bed as for corn. Sudan needs a good warm seed bed for proper germination. Too early a seeding will produce poor stands and stunted plants. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. of seed per acre and cover about an



inch deep. The crop can be pastured when 6 inches high. After a long protracted drought or after a freeze it is well not to pasture Sudan. It may then develop some poison. However, after rains come again it may be pastured and frosted sudan can be used for hay. It is only under the most extreme conditions that any danger develops.

Sudan is also sown with Soy Beans or Cow Peas. Many prefer to plant the beans or peas first in rows about 4 ft. apart using 30 lbs. per acre. Then when they are 3 to 4 inches high drill in the Sudan about 12 or 15 lbs. per acre. That gives the beans a good start and a larger growth can thus be obtained. Such a combination is a splendid one although most seedings are made straight.

Sunfield's Sudan Grass seed comes from the best producing sections. It is always recleaned and graded. You will find my heavy weight seed a superior article and priced right considering quality.



CANE

One of the leading Forage Crops. Very rich in sugar and fats making it a most nutritious feed. A great yielder often producing 10 to 15 tons green feed per acre. Very drought and heat resistant and makes heavy yields under those conditions while other crops are failures.

Many good farmers sow this crop for their own hay supply so they can market their regular hay crops and get ready cash for same.

Sow at same season on land prepared as for corn, at rate of 75 lbs. to 100 lbs. per acre. A warm weather crop and should not be planted earlier than corn. Broadcast or drill in like wheat, covering a scant inch. Cure a little longer than ordinary hay, but handle otherwise in same manner.

EARLY AMBER—Most widely planted because of its more slender stalk and splendid growing qualities.

EARLY ORANGE—Usually produces larger and thicker stalks. Heads more compact and bushy. The heavier yielder, but produces coarser feed.

MILLETS

FOR PASTURE HAY
and SEED CROPS

Quick Growers

Early Maturing

Heavy Producing

Time for Hay or
Seed Crops

Drought Resistant

Turn waste acres into
profit



Some people think of Millets only as "Catch Crops." They are that for they are short season crops and can be planted where other crops have failed or even after small grain has taken off. But Millets are far more than "Catch Crops." They have proven themselves money makers as main crops for many a farmer.

They are prolific seed producers and as such bring a good cash income. Hay and pasture production is profitable. They can help solve a feed shortage in a very short season. You can plant Millets late and have ample time to harvest good crops. They will stand lots of heat. While requiring perhaps a little more moisture to start than Cane or Sudan, they stand a lot of drought when well started.

The feeding value is good. The hay is perhaps not quite as palatable as Sudan but easier to cure. If hay is to be fed to horses, it should be cut before seeds are formed as they have a detrimental effect on kidney. Seeds do not bother other livestock.

If seed production is desired, around 25 lbs. per acre make a good seeding. If hay is the main object use around 40 lbs. for a finer

growth. Prepare seed bed as for corn. Drill in seed or broadcast and harrow lightly. Use good clean high germinating seed. Sunfield's Millet seeds are recleaned, tested and for quality seeds you will find them reasonably priced.

HUNGARIAN MILLET—Known in the East mostly as Hungarian Grass. Early, rapidly growing variety. Produces an abundance of fine leafy hay on average good soil and does extra well on "muck land."

GERMAN MILLET—The best known and most used. Requires a little longer growing season than Hungarian. Stems heavier, leaves coarser, but an extra heavy producer of both hay and seed. Less particular about soil.

JAPANESE MILLET—Known to many as "Billion Dollar Grass." The largest and most productive millet. Resembles Sudan in size of plant and manner of growth. Very succulent and especially good for Silage and green feed. Highly relished by all live stock. Thrives best in average soils under normal moisture conditions.

PROSO MILLET—Also called "Hog or Broom Corn Millet" and "Hershey." Seed much larger than German or Hungarian. Big producer of seed which makes excellent feed. Not as good for hay as other varieties as plants grow more dwarf. Succeeds on poorer soil and usually requires less rainfall than other millets.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

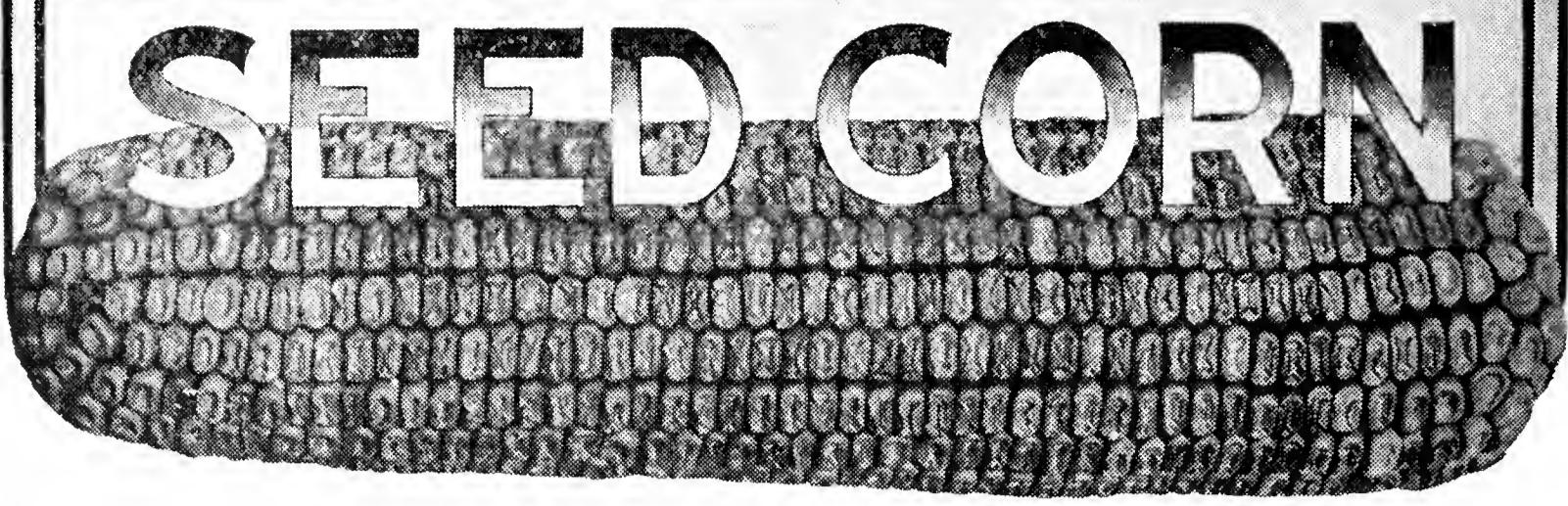
A very hardy annual producing leaves similar to cabbage but it forms no heads. It is a very rapid growing plant and an enormous producer. It shows an extremely high protein content. That is what makes it a crop of such great value in raising cattle, sheep and hogs. Young animals especially need lots of protein and Rape gives it to you in abundance.

The crop prefers a fairly rich moist soil and on such ground its production of green feed is truly marvelous.

It is very economical to sow. Only takes 6 to 8 lbs. per acre. Can be pastured in 6 to 8 weeks after seeding. Some sow with spring grain and pasture them together. Or sow after grain is up, take off your grain crop and then pasture. You can sow it from early spring to mid-summer. Its a fine crop to sow in corn that is to be hogged down.

I know that a field of Rape pasture will help you reduce the cost of developing young animals. They will get bigger frames, they will grow faster and require less grain per 100 lbs. of weight. When you cut costs, you increase profits. The small cost of sowing rape is insignificant to the returns it can bring you. Try a little of it at least and see how it works out for you.





Plant Hybrid Corn This Year

What is Hybrid Corn?

The first step is to inbreed ordinary corn. This is done by protecting the ears with paper sacks and then see that each ear is fertilized only by its own pollen. This is kept up for about 7 years. Each year the poor ones are discarded. In that way pure line is established, with all undesirable features eliminated through the inbreeding process. At the end of the 7 years these inbreds have become very small but by crossing them with other inbreds you restore the vigor and vitality. Then you have Hybrid Corn.

How do Hybrids Excel?

Good Hybrids or crosses will yield from 10% to 20% more corn per acre than ordinary open field corn. There will be practically no barren stalks in the field. Many stalks bear two ears. The stalk and root systems are much stronger. You seldom see a broken stalk in a field of good Hybrid Corn. Hybrid Corn seems to withstand unfavorable conditions better because it has more vigor and vitality. It is the most profitable corn to grow.

Are All Hybrids Better?

No, all Hybrids are not better. Some Hybrids are not nearly as good as common corn. It all depends on the kinds of inbreds that are crossed. Some crosses are far superior and some are greatly inferior.

How Can I Know

When a Hybrid is Superior?

The safest way is buy state certified Hybrid seed corn. In order to be state certified it must have a combined superiority in yield and strength of stalk of 25% over average corn. This is determined in state yield con-

tests. At least that is the way they do it in Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin and I get most of my seed from there.

I am not saying that only state certified Hybrids are good. There are fine Hybrids that are not state certified. When you buy those you rely on the grower or dealer entirely to get the kind of corn you expect to receive. State Certified Hybrid has a state tag showing that the variety in the bag has all the necessary qualifications of superior quality.

The Kind of Hybrid I Sell

In our special circular you will find a list of some varieties I can supply now in State Certified only. Others in both certified and non-certified. My non-certified stock may be developed from F-2 seed stock. They are true Hybrids of leading varieties and ones that I feel I can recommend to my customers.

Ask for Circular on Hybrid Corn

I have a circular that gives quite a clear picture of what Hybrid Corn really is. It explains how it is developed and why it is expensive to produce. You will find that interesting and instructive. Ask my salesman for a free copy.

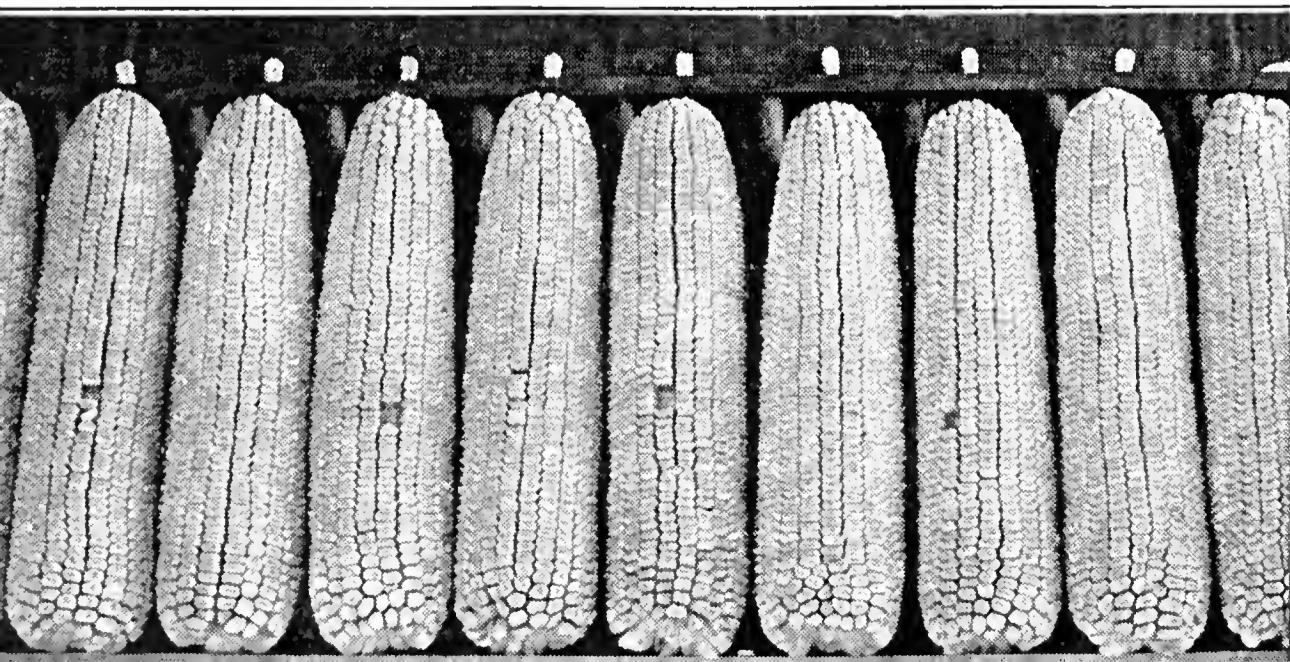
This circular also describes the different kinds of Hybrids I have for you. There are many of them. Some are extra good and some are decidedly inferior. I handle those having a definite record of superiority in yield and strength of stalk. It will pay you to plant only proven Hybrids and you can by properly studying this circular. It's free for the asking.

SEED CORN GUARANTEE

We take great care in the Selection and Preparation of our SEED CORN. As we take great pride

in the quality we distribute, WE GUARANTEE our Seed Corn to be carefully graded and of Good Germination. It has been tested, but you may test it yourself or send sample of it to be tested for Germination. If the other tests do not agree closely with ours, or if you are not fully satisfied, the Corn may be returned at our expense at any time within Thirty Days of shipment for full refund of purchase price.

SUN-FIELD SEED SERVICE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



Open Field Pollinated Corn

Sunfield's open field pollinated corn is the kind of seed corn that has been generally planted. That is, it is not Hybrid. The varieties listed below are described for their general performance and maturity. The seed is selected stock, well dried, carefully graded and good germination. It is to my interest to see that you get good seed of heavy producing strains and it is to your interest to plant such seed. The cost of planting an acre of such seed is small and an increase in yield if only a bushel an acre will generally more than pay the entire seed cost. See my seed corn guarantee on page 18.

Seed Corn Varieties

ST. CHARLES WHITE—Matures in about 115 days. Produces a real large very leafy stalk with large ears, white with red cob. The Favorite Ensilage and Fodder Corn. Produces an abundance of feed.

SWEEPSTAKES—Matures in about 100 days. The Corn grown so extensively in Dairy Districts of East for Grain, Ensilage and Fodder. Real tall leafy stalk producing long slender ears with light red grain.

LEAMING—Matures in about 115 days. The best of the yellow varieties for Ensilage or Fodder. Makes a large leafy plant with big yellow ears.

REID'S YELLOW DENT—Matures in about 110 days. The best known and most widely grown variety of corn. Produces a fair sized stalk with a large yellow ear. Adapted for growing in all but north part of "Corn Belt." Very productive.

IOWA SILVER MINE—Matures in about 105 days. The best known and most widely grown of all white corn. Makes a good sized stalk with large white ears. Best grain producing white variety.

EARLY YELLOW DENT—Matures in about 95 days. The very best yellow corn for growing about the same distance north as Chicago. Medium size stalks with good sized yellow ears. A dandy yielder.

POLAR YELLOW DENT—Matures in about 90 days. A great yellow corn for northern part of "Corn Belt." Fair sized stalks and ears. A great yielder for an early variety.

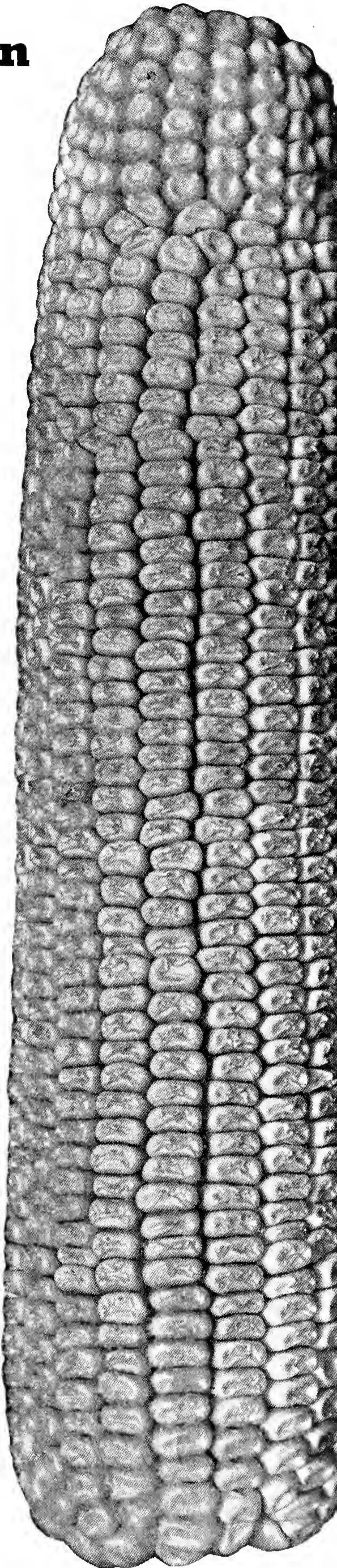
MINNESOTA NO. 13—Developed and introduced by Minnesota Agricultural Department to supply a high yielding variety that could be depended upon to mature a good grain crop in the Northern States. Yellow—medium size ear and stalk. Excellent producer.

WISCONSIN NO. 7—Matures in about 90 days. The best real early White Dent Corn. Developed and introduced by Wisconsin Agricultural Department. A good yielding variety which can be depended on in all normal seasons to mature in the northern part of the "Corn Belt." Medium size stalk and ears. A dandy early White Corn.

LONGFELLOW FLINT—Matures in about 80 days. An extra early Corn especially adapted for growing in the New England and other far Northern States. A hard, flinty broad yellow grain crop with a tall leafy stalk. A good yielder. Makes excellent early green feed or early fodder.

RED ROBIN—Also known to many as Red, White Cap. A splendid early maturing variety with medium size dark red grain. A good yielder of grain and also prized for fodder.

We can supply many other varieties of Seed Corn which lack of space prevents us from listing, so if the one you want is not described, ask us about it.





Heavy Producer

Extra Fancy, High Yielding Seed Oats is an item in which we lead. A great many thousand bushels are assembled by us each season for distribution through leading farmers and dealers. This seed must then be extra highly recleaned and graded so only heavy "Full of Life" grains remain.

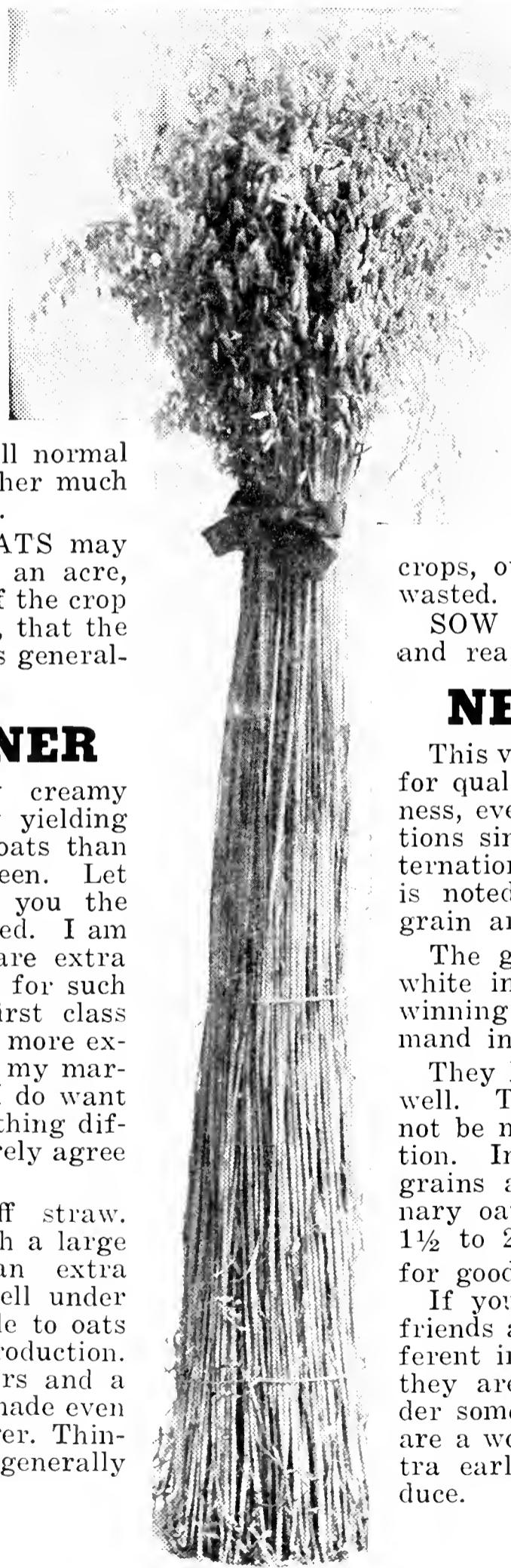
Such Oats are most certain to produce under all normal conditions of soil and weather much larger crops of finer grain.

SUNFIELD'S SEED OATS may cost a little more to plant an acre, but the yields and quality of the crop are usually so much better, that the extra investment for seed is generally returned many fold.

ROYAL BANNER

An extra heavy meaty creamy white oat. A very heavy yielding variety. Larger plumper oats than some farmers have ever seen. Let my representative show you the beautiful quality of such seed. I am sure you will agree they are extra fine. I pay a big premium for such seed and put them into first class conditions. While they are more expensive than ordinary oats my margin in them is not large. I do want to give my customers something different in oats and you'll surely agree these are fine.

These oats have a stiff straw. They stand up well for such a large variety. They are not an extra early oat but should do well under climatic conditions favorable to oats and prove a winner in production. These oats are good stoolers and a heavy seeding need not be made even though the grains are larger. Thinner stands, stool more and generally produce more grain.



Seed Preparation

In spite of our being extra particular about the crops of Oats selected for our Seed Stock, every bushel must be then recleaned and graded before we are ready to send them to our customers. Most all grain dealers say we are too particular about our Oats. Maybe we are for those who don't care what they plant. But for those who want to improve the quality, yields and value of their crops, our efforts and time are not wasted.

SOW SUNFIELD'S SEED OATS and reap Extra Value.

NEW VICTORY

This variety has won "First Place" for quality of grain and productivity, every year with but two exceptions since the beginning of the International Grain and seed show. It is noted for the excellence of its grain and high yields.

The grains are large and meaty, white in color and have that prize winning appearance that many demand in their seed stock.

They have a stiff straw and stool well. Thus a heavy planting need not be made for good grain production. In spite of the fact that the grains are much larger than ordinary oats we consider a seeding of 1½ to 2 bushels per acre sufficient for good production.

If you really want to show your friends and neighbors something different in the way of seed oats than they are accustomed to sowing order some of my Victory oats. They are a wonderful fine grain. Not extra early but they really can produce.

BETTER SEED OATS — LARGER YIELDS SUNFIELD'S SEED OATS

This is a crop that certainly responds nobly to the careful selection of seed stock. An investment of an extra dollar or two per acre for Better Seed Oats will often greatly increase the size and the value of yield. The very same acres of land which had been raising a small crop can be made to produce a much larger one at no extra expense except for seed. If your yield is increased only ten bushels per acre, you are already paid back that extra cost. The planting of Extra Select Seed Oats often makes a crop very much larger in size than produced by "bin run" grain. Added to this is the usual increased value of every bushel thus produced. So summing it all up—"It don't cost to plant SUNFIELD'S SELECT SEED OATS, it pays."

There are many, many more good varieties of Oats than we describe in this book. I have selected these few varieties because we consider them better adapted for needs of a larger number of my customers over a wider range of territory than the others.

Some say that the increased use of autos and tractors has greatly decreased the demand for oats. Such is not my experience as we sell more and more. I find that portion of the crop which was formerly consumed by a larger number of work horses is now being fed more extensively to a larger portion of young live stock, dairy cattle and poultry.

**INCREASE THE VALUE OF
YOUR GRAIN CROPS
GROW SUNFIELD'S OATS**



GOPHER

Extra early, medium length, stiff straw, white Oat. Extra productive for such an early Oat. Grain average size with thin hull and meaty kernel. Straw rather stiff and fairly resistant to lodging. A splendid variety for "Nurse Crop" or for early grain production.

SUNFIELD'S GOPHER OATS are carefully selected for heavy yields and earliness. Closely recleaned and graded—Quality far above ordinary.

SILVER MINE

A Midseason Variety with white plump grain born in open drooping panicles. Long, medium stiff straw. Although a dandy yielder of grain, this is a splendid variety to grow for green feed or hay as the plants are quite leafy and rather tall.

SUNFIELD'S SILVER MINE OATS are from fields in the far northern states. Prepared with great care for planting by particular farmers.

REGENERATED SWEDISH SELECT

A heavy white high yielding medium early Oat. A Swedish Oat introduced by England into Canada and then into this country. One of the very best and highest yielding Oats. Still rather tall straw very resistant to lodging. Grain large and very meaty. A great favorite in the northern states. SUNFIELD'S SWEDISH SELECT OATS are the product of high yielding far northern fields. Highly recleaned and graded.

GOLDEN RUST PROOF

A dark (not black) hull variety of Oats noted for their ability to resist adverse conditions of both soil and weather. Fair size berry, thin hull and very meaty. A splendid yielder and a great "all around" variety. Straw stiff, medium tall and extremely Rust Resistant. Medium Early.

SUNFIELD'S GOLDEN RUST PROOF OATS are the variety for you to grow if you have had trouble with rust. They are Northern Grown and closely recleaned and graded.

SPRING WHEAT

New Marquis

A Beardless Variety

This variety originated in Canada and has been a leader for many years. The berry is short, plump and hard. It has a dark reddish color. Weighs out surprisingly heavy per measured bushel often testing 62 to as high as 64 pounds. It has excellent milling qualities and in demand by elevators and millers.

New Marquis matures early which is a very definite factor in its favor and one of the reasons it maintains its popularity throughout the many years it has been grown. Its medium short straw is stiff and stands up well.

FLAX

Altho Flax used to be grown only on new sod, this new Wilt Resistant variety can be grown successfully on old clean fields. Good corn land will produce good flax. This crop always brings a good price and is quite profitable to grow as it also yields well.

Sow early about same time you do spring grain on a clean field at rate of about one-half bushel per acre. Harrow in well as flax likes a firm seed bed. Flax also makes a splendid "Nurse Crop" for grass and clovers. Harvest like ordinary small grain and thresh with ordinary Grain Separator.

SUNFIELD'S FLAX SEED comes from clean fields in the far north and highly graded to make it still cleaner.

BUCKWHEAT

A dandy quick growing grain crop which usually matures in 10 to 12 weeks. Makes an excellent "catch crop" for it can be planted either real early in spring or late mid-summer. Frequently sowed after small grain crop is taken off field and thus make two crops in one season on same field. A good cover crop and soil builder.

Plant on well drained field worked same as for small grain at rate of about half bushel per acre. Harvest for seed crop right after about half of seed seems to be matured, with binder. Thresh same as small grain.

JAPANESE—Largest seed and most prolific grower and producer. Best variety to grow for seed production or home use.

SILVER HULL—Grain smaller, light grey, early, with thin hull. This variety preferred by Flour Mills because of its high flour contents. High yielding and usually matures in ten weeks.

New Marquis Widely Known

The value of this variety is recognized over a wide territory. It is grown well into the winter wheat section. When sown early and northern grown seed is used it gives surprisingly satisfactory results. Millers desiring this type of wheat to blend in their flour will often encourage their local farmers to grow some of it. They have learned however to advise northern grown seed each year because that generally assures earlier maturity, bigger yields and better quality.

New Progress

A comparatively "New Comer" which is winning so many friends on account of its unusual hardiness and high yielding properties. A fine wheat.

Straw medium tall and leafy. Heads a little longer than the Marquis and Bearded for protection of grain from early heat. This feature usually makes it more productive as the beards give protection to the grain while developing from the "dough stage." Grain longer and more slender than Marquis. Plant more resistant to rust. This variety introduced by the Wisconsin Agricultural Department.

SUNFIELD'S SPRING WHEAT is carefully selected Seed from the far northern states highly recleaned and graded. The kind to plant for better yields.

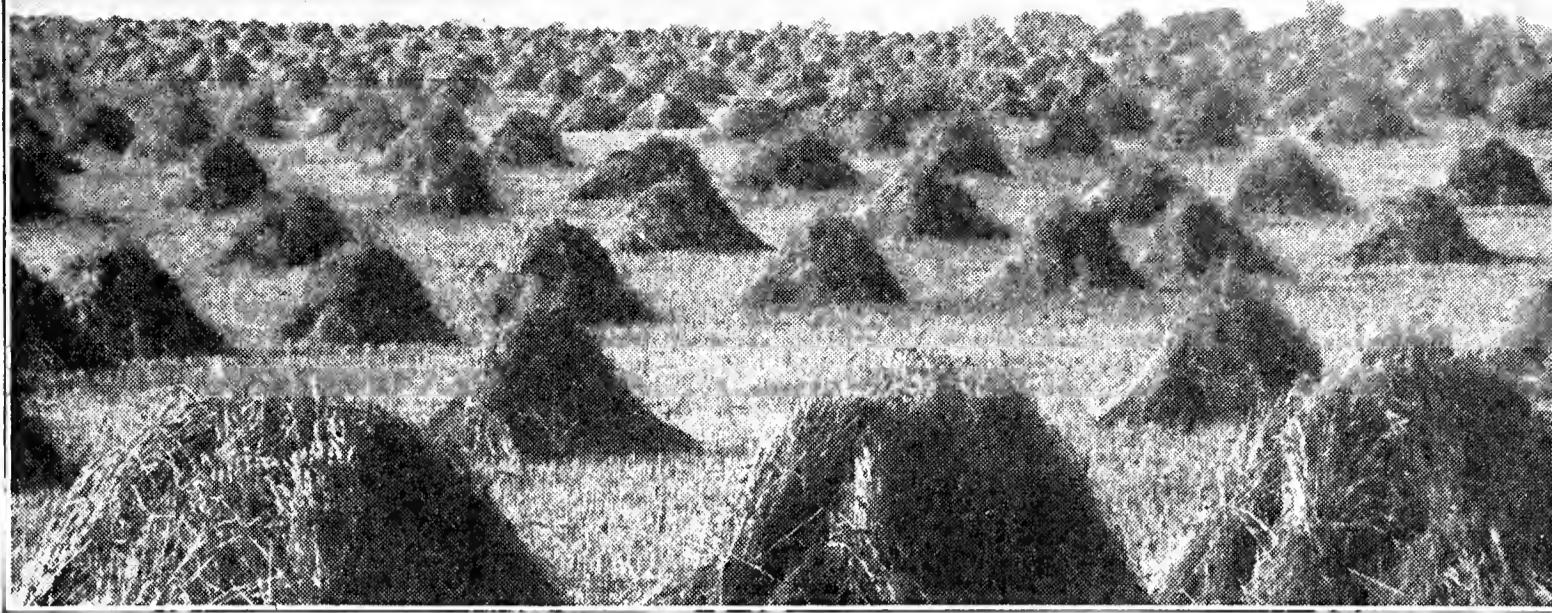
SPRING RYE

A distinctive variety for spring planting. Can be grown for grain, pasture and hay. A valuable crop to grow for early and quick pasture for it can be pastured early in the spring and yet produce a good field of grain. Makes an excellent soil builder and can be grown successfully on soil too thin or too poor for other cereal crops. Plant at the rate of about One and One-half bushel per acre in same manner as oats or barley. Crop is harvested like other small grain.

SUNFIELD'S SPRING RYE is far northern grown, closely recleaned and graded; tested before shipping.



BARLEY



VALUE OF THE CROP

Recognized by many Good Farmers as the most profitable of all Grain Crops to grow. Taken from the standpoint of yield, feeding value and Cash Market demand, few if any crops gives so much back for the amount of time and money spent to produce it. No grain crop equals it in feeding value and it makes the best of all "Nurse Crops" for clovers and grasses. Stands up well on rich ground and is very resistant to adverse soil and weather conditions.

ODERBRUCKER

The best known and most widely planted variety. A high yielding, hardy grain. Very stiff straw and a great stoker. Heads six-rowed, protected by beards with harsh awns producing grain usually plumper and heavier than other barley. Very rust resistant.

Wisconsin Pedigree 38

This is the new Improved Type of Barbless or Velvet Barley developed to furnish a variety with extra high feeding value and heavy malting content. This, plus its splendid yielding quality makes it the "outstanding" Barley for all purposes.

A dandy stoker with medium tall very stiff straw. Very resistant to lodging and rust. Heads rather large, six rowed, barbless or smooth beards, making it a grain as easy and pleasant to harvest as wheat.

VELVET

One of the new kinds of Barley producing a six row head protected by smooth awnless beards. A splendid yielder of plump meaty grain of excellent feeding and malting value. Stiff straw which is very resistant to lodging. A wonderful improvement over the "old style" barley with harsh barbed beards that made the crop so mean to harvest. Velvet Barley is just as easy and pleasant to handle as wheat.

SPELTZ

A splendid Grain introduced into this country from Russia where it is called Emmer. Different from any other grain but resembles barley more than any other. Grain softer and dandy to feed without bother of grinding, as the looser hull is also of high feed value. Very resistant to cold, drought, rust and blight which makes it a most dependable crop. Grain very high in feeding value with straw equal to oats for roughage. Relished by all kinds of live stock and poultry. Also excellent for pasture and green hay. Drill or broadcast 2 to 2½ bushels per acre on field prepared same as for other grain. Harvest for grain when in hard dough stage. Thresh like wheat, but use fewer concaves.

SUNFIELD'S SPELTZ SEED come from fields in the far north. The Seed is extra highly recleaned and graded and always "the last word" in quality.

Try a few acres of this Great Grain. After that, you will never need to be urged again to sow it.

Let Speltz help you cut down your feed bills. Grow this crop for producing good yields of very nutritious feed. A heavy stoker, making it good for pasture and for cutting as green feed. A splendid Dual Purpose crop.



INOCULATION

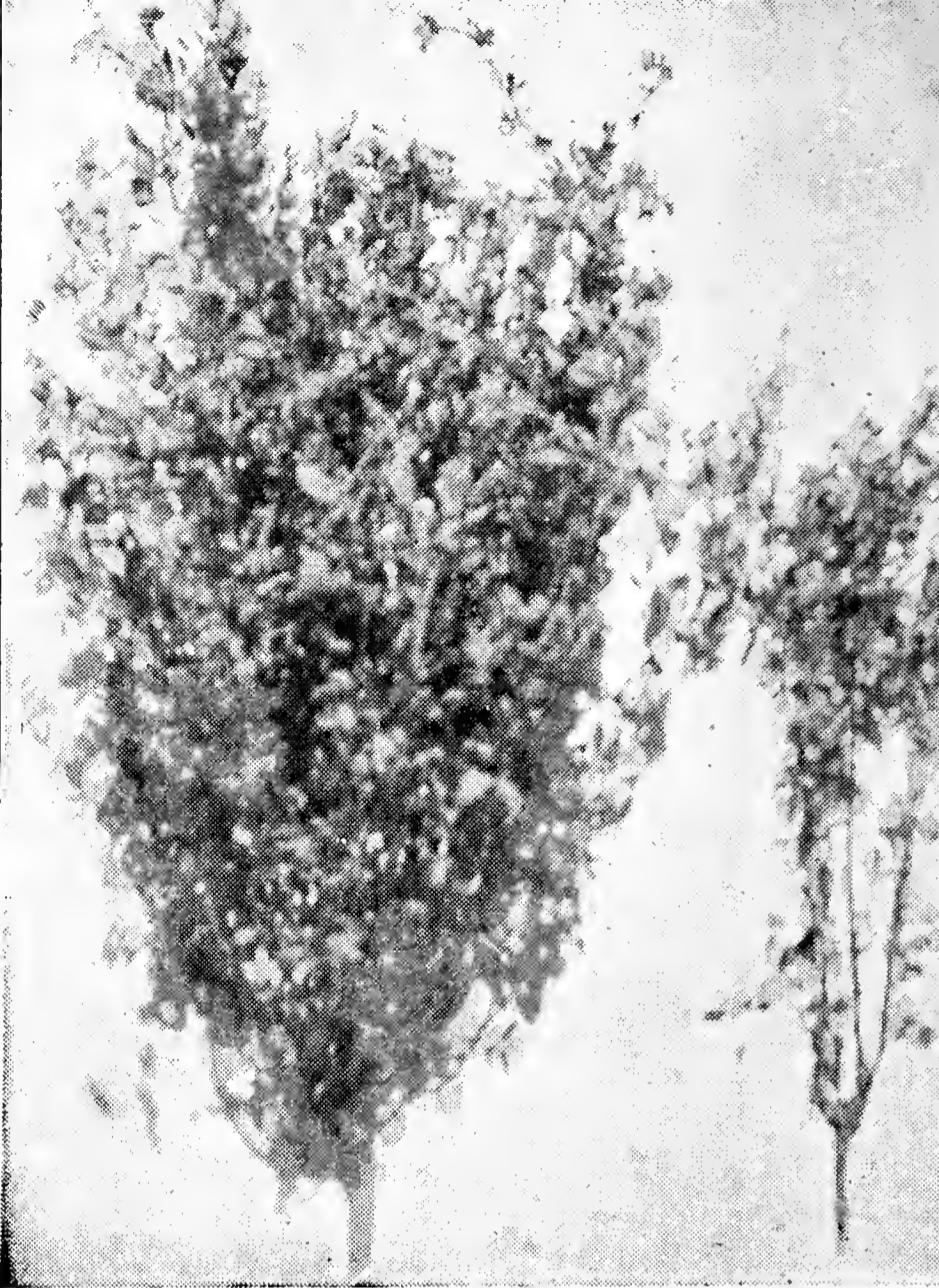
WHAT IT IS

Inoculating is simply the process of attaching many, many Germs to the roots of Legumes (Plants which bear their seeds in pods). The Germs used for this purpose are called INOCULATION. The best and most virile are born, developed, and prepared in highly scientific Laboratories by Expert Bacteriologists. These Germs or Bacteria are somewhat like yeast in their ability to grow and multiply rapidly. Most every kind of Legume on account of differences in growing habits requires a different kind of Germ for Inoculating it.

The very best Material is real rich moist soil filled with many, many billions of Nitrogen fixing Bacteria. This is packed in small cans all ready for mixing with your Legume Seeds.

WHAT IT DOES

Mixed with the seed intended for this INOCULATION helps the plant produced to draw Nitrogen from both the air and soil. This Nitrogen is the most highly concentrated "Plant Food" and is stored up in the cells of the roots of the Inoculated Legumes. Those cells become so filled with that valuable Food that they expand and form little knots or knobs on the roots. These are called "Nodules" and the Nitrogen they contain makes the plant much healthier and more virile. It has that same effect upon the growth of the crop which follows Inoculated Legumes. Thus, Inoculation gives double benefit.



WHY IT PAYS

Tests made by United States and by State Agricultural Departments proves Inoculation enables the plants to obtain Nitrogen from the air and pass it on to the plants for food. It often prevents "Crop Failure," for frequently Legume Crops fail if not Inoculated. Has been known to increase Crop Yields several hundred percent. It improves the quality of the crop and at same time enriches the soil.

"INOCULATION MAY WELL BE CALLED CROP INSURANCE."

EASY TO USE

Can be used moist or dry but wetting the seed slightly makes it a little more efficient. Put seed on clean floor, canvas or container. For moist treatment sprinkle seed with clean cool water. (About pint to bushel seed). Stir till all seeds are moist but not wet. Pour Inoculation on and **MIX THOROLY**. Spread to dry in shade and the seed is then ready to plant.

For Dry Treatment—Simply mix the Inoculation thoroly with the seed. It is a good plan to also mix occasionally while sowing.

PRICES—SUNFIELD'S SEED INOCULATOR

For ALFALFA and ALL CLOVERS except Lespedeza	1 Bushel Size	50 cents
30 cents		
2½ Bushel Size		\$1.00

EASY and SIMPLE TO USE.

For LESPEDEZA, SOY BEANS and COW PEAS	2 Bushel Size	50 cents
30 cents		
5 Bushel Size		\$1.00

DIRECTIONS ON EVERY CAN.

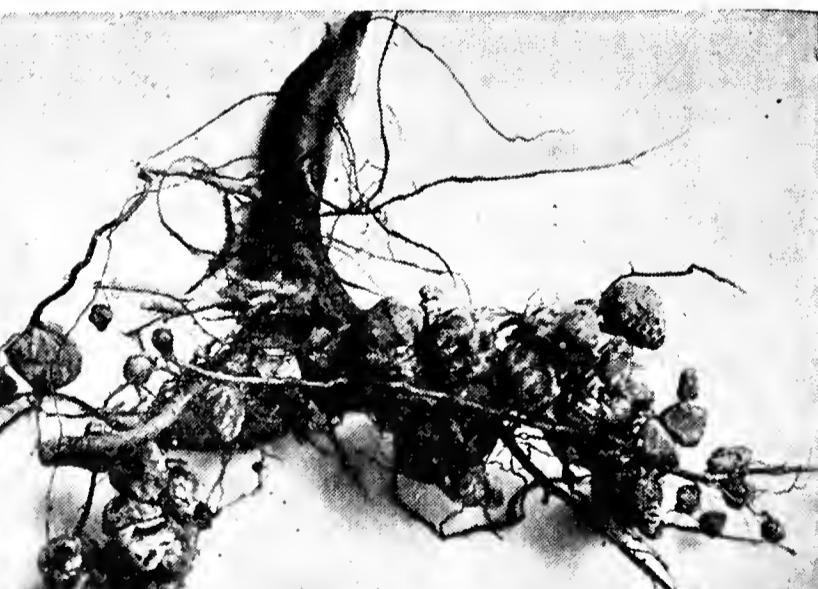
For VETCHES and CANADA FIELD PEAS	2 Bushel Size	50 cents
30 cents		
5 Bushel Size		\$1.00

ALWAYS TELL KIND OF SEED to be INOCULATED

½ Bushel Size

1 Bushel Size

1 Bushel Size



Why We Advise Using Sweet Clover

It is the Greatest of All Soil Builders

The Serious Soil Situation

Our precious heritage of rich fertile soils is on an alarming number of farms being destroyed. You can see signs of this along fence rows and by comparing the depth of soil between permanent pasture land and cultivated fields. It is a long ways down to the center of the earth but after you get through a few inches of top soil the land will not grow profitable crops. Already tens of thousands of acres have been abandoned and hundreds of thousands more will be unprofitable in another 10 years if conditions are not corrected promptly. Sweet Clover will help to correct it.



Sweet Clover Adds Humus and Nitrogen

I am not trying to say all the things that can be said about soil conservation. That would take a book covering terracing, strip farming and many other things. One thing I know about Sweet Clover and that is its great soil building power.

It first of all adds enormous quantities of Humus (decayed vegetable matter) to the soil. Soils well supplied with humus absorb more moisture. Acts more like a sponge. Therefore such land generally does not wash as readily. Soils with humus contain more air and more bacterial life. That means that the plant food already in the soil is made more available to growing crops. It means a soil that warms up quicker in the spring. You can cultivate it quicker after a rain.

Sweet Clover does more than that it takes free nitrogen from the air, changes its form and makes it available to other crops. Then this most expensive of all fertilizers, nitrogen is brought to you free by sweet clover. Other clovers can do this too but none as quickly or in such great abundance as sweet clover.

Checks Soil Washing

I have pointed out in the previous column how sweet clover by adding humus to the soil makes it more sponge like and absorbent. Sweet Clover has big fleshy powerful roots. They go down deep, penetrating hard sub soils and may even break up hard pan. When crop is plowed under these roots decay quickly leaving channels for water to find its way down into the soil instead of running over the top and carrying the precious top soil on its way to the ocean. Even while growing it checks washing, holds the soil in place and conserves the soil wealth that might otherwise wash away.

Largest Crops Follow Sweet Clover

A corn crop following sweet clover will show an increase in yield of 20 to 25 bushels per acre. See page 8 and 9 of this book for other suggestions on sweet clover and how to get the most out of this crop. You can figure on a crop of sweet clover plowed under as fully equal to 25 big loads of good manure. This is second in addition to its pasture and hay production. Is it any wonder I am enthusiastic about sweet clover and urge you to sow it.

There is another reason that should appeal to many and that is the low cost of seeding. Compare the cost of sweet clover seedings with those of other clovers. The cost per bushel is generally far lower and the acre cost materially below. Generally it is half the acre cost of red clover. Sometimes it is less than that. It will cost only 1-3 to 1-4 as much per acre as alfalfa. While it is not so fine for hay as those crops, it excels them in soil building and pasture value. Sow sweet clover for low first cost and for maximum soil benefits.





GRIMM ALFALFA

Pur-Gro Quality

Pur-Gro quality as it applies to clovers, alfalfa and grasses is my very finest quality. It is a grade of seed I may well be proud of and quality you may be proud to sow and show to your neighbors. To make Pur-Gro quality requires nice bright plump seed to start with. But the average country run seed even of bright high quality comes a long ways from being Pur-Gro grade. It must be cleaned and graded and made into a smooth even lot, well cleaned, high in purity and strong in germination. It costs money to make such seed. It takes time and machinery and experience. There is a loss in cleaning and grading but those who buy it get seed that is highly satisfactory and really economical.

Grimm is Super Hardy

Many of my customers live in northern states and have conditions that demand a super hardy kind of alfalfa. If that is your case, I strongly advise you to buy Grimm. The superiority of this is no longer questioned. It is somewhat finer stemmed than common and generally stools somewhat more. Where common does well it will yield as good and sometimes better than Grimm but it will be a somewhat coarser growth.

In my Pur-Gro Grimm Alfalfa seed you get Grimm that is of this super hardy, fine heavy producing character at a very attractive price.

Sources of This Grimm Seed

Pur-Gro Grimm is not the product of some association. It is seed I secure from sources that I deem very reliable. It is well known that much Grimm Alfalfa seed is produced that is not marketed through associations nor certified by the state. The farmer producing such seed may have one or several reasons for not going through the red tape required for certification. They know they had Grimm seed to start with. They have seen the crop growing on their farms and watched its performance. They give their statement under oath that it is Grimm and are willing to sell it at a discount to avoid red tape.

That is the kind of Grimm I have for you in this Pur-Gro stock. It is seed secured as stated, through reliable channels. It is put into the finest shape, then it is sacked and every bag sealed to avoid tampering and to protect you in getting the seed as it comes from the cleaners.



Origin of Sunfield's Grimm Alfalfa

I secure northern grown Grimm for my customers. Experiments have indicated that it does not make so much difference where Grimm is grown. It will be equally hardy with others. However I am sticking to the northern grown seed for my customers. In that way double assurance is secured as to its hardy character. You can depend upon it therefore that my Pur-Gro Grimm is not southern seed.

Weather has a great deal to do with the production of alfalfa seed. Some years one state will have an abundance and the next year another. So it is difficult to say in this book the exact origins that will be available from year to year. My representatives can tell you what we have available when he calls on you. You may be assured in any case that Sunfield's Pur-Gro Grimm is a super hardy alfalfa.

Pur-Gro is Economical

You will agree when you see a sample of this Grimm seed that it is worth far more than less desirable seed. You can see why it costs more money. The question in your mind may be which is the most economical for me to buy. From the standpoint of first cost it would seem to be the lowest priced seed. But it is what you get in the way of a crop that really tells the story.

Consider the plumpness and vitality of these large berries. Consider its purity and freedom from weed seed. Consult your agricultural authorities. You will find them unanimous in recommending seed of the quality represented by Sunfield's Pur-Gro.

Let my representative show you how fine this Pur-Gro really is. Judge value by quality. Get the best assurance of a good stand and a profitable crop by purchasing the kind of seed that will give you the greatest satisfaction in the end.



A FINE CROP OF ALFALFA